

Mrs. De Saulles Parries Blows At Defence

Story Unshaken on Stand, Swears Mind Was Blank Ten Days After the Shooting

Flattered Husband to Keep Him, She Says

Explains Her Gayety With Retort That She Does Not Dance With Her Heart

[Staff Correspondence]

MINEOLA, Long Island, Nov. 27.—The convent bred Blanche De Saulles emerged from her chrysalis to-day long enough to disclose a surprising ability to take care of herself in a battle of wits with a determined cross-examiner and tell a story of lost memory that caused her hearers to gasp in surprise.

Yesterday her simply told recital of the wrecking of her married life won the hearts of the twelve fatherly jurors before whom she is being tried for the killing of her divorced husband, Jack De Saulles.

To-day in her new role she exhibited a quickness at repartee that occasionally swept District Attorney Charles R. Weeks off his feet. She pictured herself as the possessor of a knowledge of the proper handling of men and permitted a wile smile to play about her lips when letters were read in which she showed that she was not a stranger to some of the weird mixed drinks that her husband consumed in his favorite Broadway cafés.

Staten Island Selected for War Hospital

American Wounded To Be Received at Fox Hills, Gen. Gorgas Announces

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Surgeon-General Gorgas to-night announced the selection of Fox Hills, Staten Island, as the site of a military receiving hospital from which wounded American soldiers will be distributed to the reconstruction and rehabilitation hospitals soon to be established.

The Staten Island institution, which will have a capacity of from 1,500 to 2,500 beds, will be located on an elevation overlooking the entrance to New York Harbor, near enough to the Quarantine station to make possible the transfer of the wounded with a minimum of delay.

"The establishment of the receiving hospital," said the surgeon-general's statement, "marks the beginning of a comprehensive plan that is being worked out for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of our soldiers who are disabled in the line of duty."

"The Staten Island hospital will be used only for purposes of distribution. As the men are received there, they will undergo thorough physical and mental examination by medical officers, a complete history will be made of each case, and requirements of the individual cases studied. Then, as soon as this is completed, the men will be transferred to a general or special treatment hospital."

"During his stay in the hospital the soldier will be given light work which will aid in his convalescence, and where necessary because of his disability he will be given special training for new occupations under the direction of vocational experts."

"He will be fitted for a trade for which he is peculiarly adapted, and at the time of his discharge it will be the duty of the government to assist him in returning to his proper place in industry, and of various civil organizations further to supervise him until he has been completely rehabilitated—that is, placed once more on a firm economic foundation in society."

"The general and special hospitals are now being selected in various parts of the United States. So far as possible, the soldiers will be sent to places near their own homes. As the additional sites are decided upon they will be announced by the surgeon-general."

His Eyes the Last Thing She Saw

"His eyes, De Saulles' eyes," was the unhesitating reply.

"Don't you recall seeing Jack De Saulles' back?" demanded the lawyer, lifting his voice for the first time.

"No."

"Then when did you learn for the first time that you had shot your husband in the back?" was the next question.

"Was he?" countered the witness.

"Don't you know? I'm asking you. Didn't you know you had shot him in the back?" again demanded the District Attorney.

"Why, yes, I believe that Dr. Wright told me so," answered Mrs. De Saulles after a pause, in which she puckered her eyebrows again and appeared to be attempting to recall the details of that fatal night at the Box.

There were a few more questions, in which the prosecutor emphasized the letters were introduced in which the young mother said that she was "playing in the sunshine—without a care."

Other letters were introduced to show

3 Points Sought Against Defence

In the course of his cross-examination, the lawyer attempted to make three definite points against the defence. The first of these was that, during the period Mrs. De Saulles declares she was in a complete daze, she had shown remarkable intelligence in looking after little details of her personal affairs that even a normal person might easily have overlooked during the hours of stress that followed the killing of De Saulles.

The second had to do with her alleged happy mental state during the period she now says "her heart was breaking." To support this argument, letters were introduced in which the young mother said that she was "playing in the sunshine—without a care."

Other letters were introduced to show

Pershing's Men Win Praise of German Foes

Writer Describes Americans in Trenches as Good Fighters and Sportsmen

BERLIN, Sunday, Nov. 25, via London, Nov. 27.—A report received from the Western front describing the American troops in action says:

"Independent American units have been thrown into the trench line. The felt hat has given way to the English-fashioned steel helmet, and the whistling and bursting of the shells have become familiar sounds to American ears."

"For the first time since they have been participating as independent contingents, the Americans have tasted the real earnestness of war, even though it was but a minor hand-to-hand scuffle. But this time the shells did not merely fly over their heads, but into the very trenches they had selected, and presently, with an infernal noise, these things which the young soldiers believed to be a firm protection began to quake and burst."

"And hard on the heels of this a firm attack by our crushing Bavarian reserves forced the way into the American trenches, and musket shots and bursting hand grenades relieved the artillery fire."

"Our new opponents made a most determined defence, and desperate hand-to-hand fighting set in. Butts of guns, fists and hand grenades were freely brought into play, and many men fell to the ground before the rest gave up resistance and surrendered. After a bare hour the German storming troops were back in their own trenches with booty and prisoners."

"There they stood before us, these young men from the land of liberty. They were sturdy and sportsmanlike in build. Good natured smiles radiated from their blue eyes, and they were quite surprised that we did not propose to shoot them down, as they had been led in the French training camp to believe we would do."

"They know no reply to our query: 'Why does the United States carry on war against Germany?' The sinking of American ships by U-boats, which was the favorite pretext, sounds a trifle stale. One prisoner expressed the opinion that we had treated Belgium rather badly. Another asserted that it was Lafayette who brought America French aid in the War of Independence, and because of this the United States would now stand by France."

U. S. Regulars Begin Patrol Of City Piers

Guard Waterfront From Twenty-third to Bank Street

Barbed Wire Barrier Will Mark Dead Line

Protection for 100-Yard Zone on Entire Post Predicted

Soldiers in olive drab, with loaded pieces and fixed bayonets went on guard last night at Hudson River piers from Twenty-third Street to Bank Street. Their instructions are to shoot without hesitation any person who ignores their challenge or disobeys their commands.

Within a few days the sentries will patrol within a barrier of barbed wire. Last night there was no time to erect the barbed wire stockade and its place was taken by rope barriers which inclosed an area about the entrances to the piers which extended to within about fifteen feet of the car tracks on West Street.

Twelve Piers Under Guard

There were 120 soldiers in the picket which went on duty at 9:30 o'clock, under the command of Captain W. A. Heath, of the Coast Artillery Corps. A dozen piers, occupied by the International Mercantile Marine Company (White Star and American lines), the Cunard Line, the French Line and the Southern Pacific Steamship Company, are included in the portion of the waterfront which was put under military guard.

One sentry took post in front of each pier, the nine other members of each sentry squad being inside the pier structure or lost to view in its shadow. The lone sentinel in the street was accompanied in every instance by a patrolman, and in the daytime inspectors of the steamship lines also will be on duty.

The rope barriers included practically all of the waterfront from Twenty-third Street to Bank Street, except such portions at the end of slips as were piled high with merchandise, which constituted in itself a formidable barrier.

Vital Points of Waterfront

United States Marshal McCarthy, who participated in the conference at which the plans for the pier guards were formulated, said that he considered the places now under military guard "the most vital points" in New York's waterfront. The military guard would be extended, he said, in accordance with developing necessities.

"I don't know how long it may be before a 100-yard zone along a large part of Manhattan's waterfront may be guarded by soldiers," he said, "but I am confident that it will be eventually."

The determination to place soldiers on duty at the twelve piers was decided upon at a meeting during the afternoon in the office of R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner. At the conference, besides Mr. Smith, were John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney; Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal from this district; Major Phillips, representing Brigadier General Hoyle, commander of the Department of the East; Chief Inspector Dillon, of the Police Department, and the managers of the steamship lines whose piers are to be guarded.

German Butchers Ousted

The only objection to the 100-yard zone restrictions came from the wholesale butchers and poultrymen of Gansevoort Market, some of whose places of business are flush with the bulkhead line just south of Fourteenth Street.

They asked that exceptions be made of German retail butchers, who form a large portion of their clientele and who come daily to the market for their supplies. This request was refused.

All day yesterday the police, together with deputies from United States Marshal McCarthy's office, were busy making a house-to-house canvass of all persons living or doing business within the 100-yard zone. When the census is completed all those entitled will receive identification cards permitting them to move freely within the restricted area.

As the truckmen drove up to the roped-off piers yesterday they were halted outside the ropes by a guard and representative of the steamship line. After being identified, if a driver had to drive his load on the pier, he was permitted to enter the roped-off inclosure. Before being permitted on the pier proper he again had to be identified by another policeman and another inspector employed by the steamship line. If they were satisfied he was allowed to drive onto the pier.

This will be the same routine which each truckman will have to go through while the soldiers are on guard, with the exception that the outer guard will be a soldier with loaded rifle and fixed bayonet and the inner guard a policeman.

Yankee Efficiency!

When war was declared the crews of the interned German ships, chuckling in their sleeves, carefully wrecked the vital parts of the vessels' engines—a hopeless job for the Yankee!

But our engineers rose to the occasion and repaired them in a few weeks! Now all of these same ships are in active service for Uncle Sam.

Read the first "How It Was Done" story to be published, in the December 2nd

Kaiser Threatens to Seize Denmark; German Officers Aiding Bolsheviki

Fear That Norway Will Declare War Leads to Threat by Berlin

Three Kings Will Discuss Menace

Scandinavian Monarchs Meet—Power of Pan-Germans Now Growing

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27.—Behind the meeting of the Scandinavian monarchs and ministers at Christiania this week lies the fear, unfounded though it may be, of Norway's entry into the war and of the menace that Germany in this case should feel called upon to occupy Denmark as a counter-measure.

The Associated Press learns from a responsible source that the conference was arranged in consequence of an intimation from Germany that the growth of anti-German sentiment in Norway, particularly after the sinking of the convoy in the North Sea by German cruisers, is being followed with concern by Germany and that it is feared that Norway might be impelled, either by excited public opinion or pressure from the Allied side, to enter the struggle at least to the point of granting a naval base to England and the United States, in which event Germany would feel called upon to seize a corresponding base in Denmark.

Berlin Confirms Report

Upon the receipt of this information at Copenhagen word was hurriedly sent to King Gustave of Sweden, and Denmark's most prominent citizen, President Andersen, of the Danish East Asiatic Company, who is high in the confidence of Berlin, as well as London, was dispatched to Berlin to verify the report, and, if possible, to change the German attitude. Mr. Andersen conferred with Dr. Von Kuehlmann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at Berlin, and he confirmed the report, adding that, in consequence of the Italian and Russian developments, the military and Pan-German elements were again in the saddle in Germany and exerting influence against which the Foreign Office, with its more moderate views, found it most difficult to contend.

King Gustave came to Copenhagen and spent a day in conference with King Christian, President Andersen and the Danish ministers, the subject matter of the conferences being covered by a display of gala performances, an opera ballet, ceremonial banquet and the conventional interchange of speeches. As a result of the conference a decision was reached to make every possible effort to moderate the excited Norwegian sentiment and continue the three Scandinavian kingdoms in the path of joint neutrality.

Kings Meet in Norway

King Gustave returned to Stockholm and launched the suggestion of a conference of the three kings, accompanied by the premiers and foreign ministers, at Christiania, which was accepted, the Norwegians being flattered with the thought of the first visit from a Swedish monarch in the Norwegian capital since the separation of the two countries.

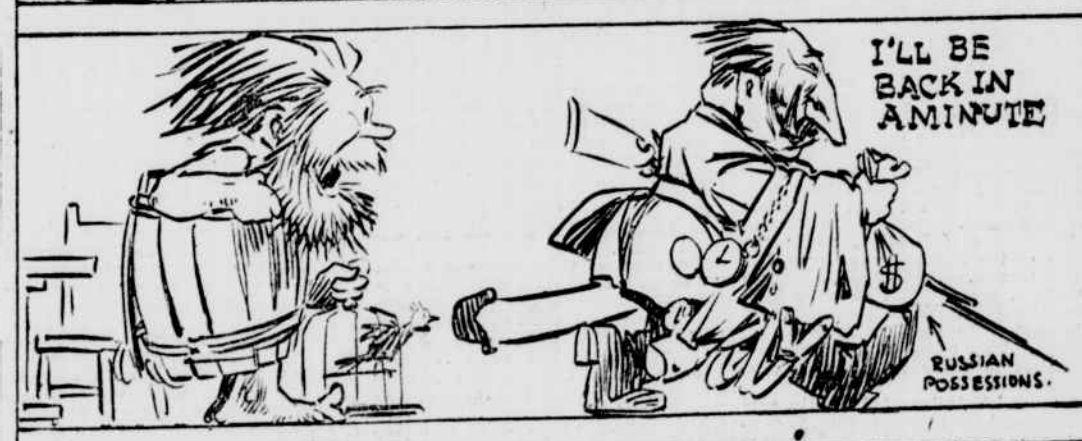
It is difficult to judge how far Germany was actuated in its step by genuine fear of Norwegian action; how far by a desire to force Norway into toning down its strongly anti-German sentiment and wave the "big stick" over the three countries during the pending negotiations with the United States and the Entente regarding the embargo, and thereby get as good a bargain as possible for Germany.

On the one hand a Dane in high position in the secret, with whom the correspondent discussed the subject, considered it utterly out of the question that Norway, of her own accord, would abandon neutrality and said he attached no importance to the sporadic reports of American or British intention to seize a base in Norway the better to combat the submarine. Prominent Norwegians declare that war sentiment in their country is negligible. The same view has been expressed in statements in the Norwegian Parliament, probably inspired by the German warning.

Germany Perturbed

On the other hand, Germany is evidently perturbed by the state of Norwegian public opinion. The German Minister to Norway, Admiral von Hintze, who, it is reported, had been sent to that country as the apostle of the strong hand, has been visiting Berlin to report on the situation.

A Danish member of the German Reichstag has just visited Norway on what can undoubtedly be described as a pacifying mission, and a mass of inspired editorial matter is being telegraphed from the German press and by the correspondents in Berlin in an endeavor to convince Norwegians of the unwisdom of extreme anti-German feeling and of the benevolence of German intentions as respects them.



British Attacking Fontaine Raked by Guns in Houses

Advance in Face of Sweeping Fire From German Shelters—Troops Pierce Bourlon Line and Rescue Comrades Who Had Been Surrounded by Foe

[By The Associated Press]

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 27.—A new assault was made by the British at Fontaine, dawn, after a comparatively quiet night, and hot fighting developed immediately. The Germans poured a heavy machine gun fire against the British from the windows and roofs of buildings, and a large concentration of enemy machine guns in La Folle Wood, southeast of Fontaine, was also brought into action against the attacking troops.

This machine gun fire presented the main difficulty to the advance, for the Germans in the hamlet were working from behind walls and other cover, while it was necessary for the British to charge across more or less open stretches, giving the enemy a good chance to sweep their ranks with an intense fire.

The battle on the southern edge of Bourlon village continued last night. As a result of a determined drive against the German line the British were enabled to break through at one point and bring back a party of English troops that had been holding out in the southern part of the hamlet and had been isolated for some time. No attempt was made to remain in the village after this body of men had been rescued and got back through the gap in the German line. It was reported this morning that another body of British troops was holding a position in the northern section of the village with Germans all about them. But this is uncertain.

Late yesterday heavy storms set in. It rained torrents most of the night, and for a time this turned to snow, small patches of which are still to be seen. The rain continued to-day, making the position of the troops operating in the new territory most uncomfortable.

Cambrai the Opening Of All-Winter Drive, Washington Belief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The British drive on Cambrai will be followed up relentlessly by similar offensives along the Western front, in the opinion of officers familiar with what is in prospect in France. Authoritative announcement already has been made abroad that this winter would see no halt in operations, and with the return of American divisional commanders from observation tours in France it has become certain that the French and British armies will prosecute mid-winter campaigns such as were never before attempted.

The British and French pressure toward the Belgian coast is unceasing. A new offensive effort there is expected as a part of the whole plan on which the Allies are engaged, of forcing the Germans back from a long section of the coast, where submarine bases are located. The Cambrai successes have an important bearing, in the opinion of officers here, on this general plan of accomplishing during the winter a decisive result in the coastal region as the foundation upon which next year's offensive campaign can be laid.

Washington Expects That Russia Will Be Treated as the Kaiser's Ally

Petrograd Cut Off From South

Northern Army Is Reported To Be in Dire Need of Food

LONDON reports that German staff officers have arrived in Petrograd to act in an advisory capacity to Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier.

If this is true, Washington expects that the Lenin government will be treated as an ally of Germany.

To prevent this wholesale surrender, General Dukhonin, the Russian commander in chief, has sent an order to the army pointing out that a separate peace means that the United States will cut off supplies.

General Kaledine, hetman of the Cossacks, is building up a great power in Southwestern Russia.

All communication between Northern and Southern Russia has been cut off.

Lenine is continuing to make public secret diplomatic documents of the old government.

Russian Leaders Meet to Form New Government

LONDON, Nov. 28 (Wednesday).—A conference of Russian political leaders has assembled at army headquarters for the purpose of forming a government representing all parties, according to a Petrograd dispatch to "The Times." The leaders have been joined by M. Tchernoff, M. Avksentieff, Professor Milukoff and Generals Verkhovski, Ivanoff and others.

Communication Cut Between Petrograd And South Russia

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Information was received here to-day from Petrograd that a number of German staff officers have arrived there and are acting in an advisory capacity to Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier.

All communication has been broken between North and South Russia. The foreign embassies at Petrograd are unable to establish any touch with Odessa and other points in Southern Russia. Official messages, however, are reaching Odessa by way of Persia.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has written to Sir George W. Buchanan, the British Ambassador, demanding the release of two Russian citizens, Chichirin and Petroff by name, under arrest in England, characterizing them as "stainless and self-sacrificing men of high ideals." He demands also the release of others under arrest.

Trotsky alleges that many Englishmen living in Russia are openly engaged in political activities with the counter revolutionary Russian bourgeoisie, and declares:

Calls Britain Unfair

"The revolutionary democracy cannot accept the position that worthy heroes of the Russian revolution languish in concentration camps in England while counter revolutionary British citizens suffer no restraint in Russian revolutionary territory."

A Vienna dispatch, by way of Copenhagen, says General Dukhonin, the Russian commander in chief, has sent an order to the Russian army pointing out that the Entente had protested to the Russian supreme command against any breach of the treaty of September 5, 1915, (the treaty of London pledging the Entente Powers not to make separate peace), and threatening that any breach from the Russian side, especially the calling of a separate truce, would be fraught with serious danger, according to the semi-official Austrian Correspondence Bureau.

The Russian supreme command has further announced, according to the same authority, that the United States had stopped the transportation of supplies to Russia until the situation cleared and that should the Bolsheviks resist this prohibition would be maintained.

The Russian army on the northern front has had no bread for several days, according to reports received in Petrograd and transmitted by the correspondent of "The Daily Express," and only two or three days' supply of army biscuit is on hand.

The army delegates are reported to have recommended the withdrawal of the troops in order to prevent a gun-

Italians Repulse Attack in Mass On North Front

Sicilians of Famous Aosta Brigade Reinforce Defence Against Teuton Division

ROME, Nov. 27.—A mass attack in the Brenta Valley, in which the Austro-Germans used an entire division in an effort to break through the Italian northern front, was repulsed with severe losses to the enemy, was announced to-day. Prisoners were captured by the Italians.

The attack was launched after a severe bombardment of the Italian positions on Col della Beretta. The defenders might have been compelled to give way because of the numerical superiority of the enemy had it not been for the support of Sicilian troops from the famous Aosta brigade. Parties of the 94th Infantry and the Brenta Valley battalion of Alpini arrived in time to make complete the repulse of the Teutons.

On the Asiago Plateau sector, where heavy fighting has taken place in the last few days, the Germans have failed to renew their costly attacks, and in the lower Piave the same comparative inactivity appears, despite the fact that at this point there are large masses of troops facing each other.

Berlin again appears to cloak a failure of the Germans to accomplish any important advance by declaring in both its official communications that the situation along the Italian front is unchanged.

Karolyi in Berne On Peace Mission

Hungarian Leader Intends to Get in Touch With English and French

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27.—Count Michael Karolyi, the Hungarian Opposition leader, has informed the Berne correspondent of the Budapest "Az Est" that the main object of his visit to Berne was to get information regarding the feeling among the enemies of the Central Powers.

"I openly declare," he said, "that I intend to get into touch with the British and French, in order to explain to them that we are neither conquerors nor oppressors."